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$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{11-3x}{x^2+2x-3} dx = \int \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3} dx$$

Solve for;

$$\frac{11-3x}{x^2+2x-3} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

Multiply through by  $(x-1)(x+3)$

$$11-3x = A(x+3) + B(x-1)$$

When  $x=1$

$$11-3(1) = A(1+3) + B(1-1)$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = \frac{4A}{4} + 0$$

$$A = 2$$

When  $x=3$

$$11-3(3) = A(-3+3) + B(-3-1)$$

$$11+9 = -4B$$

$$\frac{20}{-4} = \frac{-4B}{-4}$$

$$B = -5$$

$$\therefore A = 2, B = -5$$

$$\int \frac{11-3x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \int \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{-5}{x+3} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-5}{x+3} dx$$

when  $u = x-1$  and  $u = x+3$

$$du = dx$$

$$du = dx$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{u} du + -5 \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= 2 \ln u + (-5) \ln u + c$$

$$= 2 \ln(x-1) - 5 \ln(x+3) + c$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{2x^2 - 9x - 35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} = \int \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x+3} dx$$

Solve for;

$$\frac{2x^2 - 9x - 35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

Multiply through by  $(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 35 = A(x-2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x-2)$$

where  $x = 2$

$$2(2)^2 - 9(2) - 35 = B(2+1)(2+3)$$

$$8 - 18 - 35 = B(3)(5)$$

$$\frac{-45}{15} = \frac{15B}{15}$$

$$B = -3$$

when  $x = -1$

$$2(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 35 = A(-1-2)(-1+3)$$

$$2 + 9 - 35 = A(-3)(2)$$

$$\frac{-24}{-6} = \frac{-6A}{-6}$$

$$A = 4$$

when  $x = -3$

$$2(-3)^2 - 9(-3) - 35 = C(-3+1)(-3-2)$$

$$18 + 27 - 35 = C(-2)(-5)$$

$$10 - 35 = 10C$$

$$\frac{10}{10} = \frac{10C}{10}$$

$$1 = C$$

$$C = 1$$

$$A = 4, B = -3, C = 1$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 9x - 35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} dx = \int \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{-3}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

Let  $u = x+1$ ,  $u = x-2$ ,  $u = x+3$   
 $du = dx$ ,  $du = dx$ ,  $du = dx$

$$= 4 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$= 4 \ln |u| - 3 \ln |u| + \ln |u| + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{4x - 16}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \int \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x-3)} dx$$

Solve for:

$$\frac{4x - 16}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

Multiply through  $(x+1)(x-3)$

$$4x - 16 = A(x-3) + B(x+1)$$

When  $x = 3$

$$4(3) - 16 = A(3-3) + B(3+1)$$

$$12 - 16 = A(0) + B(4)$$

$$\frac{-4}{4} = \frac{4B}{4}$$

$$B = -1$$

When  $x = -1$

$$4(-1) - 16 = A(-1-3) + B(-1+1)$$

$$-4 - 16 = A(-4) + B(0)$$

$$\frac{-20}{-4} = \frac{-4A}{-4}$$

$$A = 5$$

$$A = 5, B = -1$$

$$\int \frac{4x - 16}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \int \frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{x-3} dx$$

$$= 5 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx$$

$$= 5 \ln|x+1| - \ln|x-3| + C$$